AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the "CROSS REFRENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION" section added in the Preliminary Amendment dated March 29, 2004, with the following amended paragraph.

--CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a Continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/761,788, filed on January 17, 2001, now U.S. patent no. 6,770,022, under ~~34~~ 35 U.S.C. § 120, which is a Divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/173,871, filed on October 16, 1998, under 35 U.S.C. § 120, abandoned, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) from U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/062,288 filed October 17, 1997.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 10, as follows:

Fig. 13 is a schematic diagram of the miniature intramuscular stimulator adapted for use with the magnetic stimulator of the present invention; ~~and~~

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 12, as follows:

Fig. 14 is a schematic diagram of a system for diagnosing whether a patient is likely to suffer from OSA using the magnetic stimulator; and

Please add the following new paragraph after the paragraph ending on page 8, line 13:

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of a implantable passive probe according to the principles of the present invention.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 40, line 13, as follows:

The present invention also contemplates providing an implantable passive probe 165 that alters the magnetic field strength in the vicinity of the probe in addition to or in place of the active probes discussed above. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIG. 15, ~~the~~ passive probe 165 is a glass encapsulated strip of material having a high magnetic permeability, typically about 0.5 mm in length and 2 mm long, and curved so that the strip can wrap, at least partially, around a nerve. Such a device having a high magnetic permeability reduces the magnetic field at its exterior. Providing such a device near a nerve fiber enhances magnetic stimulation by creating an increase in the gradient of the electric field along the nerve fiber. This electric field gradient is believed to be the mechanism by which the nerve fiber is stimulated.